

DISCONTENT IN BROCKTON

THE DELAY IN ARBITRATION—DEMANDS OF THE WORKMEN LOOKED UPON AS EXCESSIVE.

BROCKTON, MASS., Dec. 19.—The mild weather in contrast between the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and their striking hsters has already begun to yield to the morning the prospect for an immediate settlement of the difficulties. After the agreement to certain articles drawn up by representative committees of both parties on December 3, it was supposed that a speedy adjustment of difficulties would follow. But the committees found a serious obstacle in the way in debating the question of prices. No agreement could be reached and arbitrators were appointed by each party to deal with the question, only to be objected to by the other side.

As no united action seemed possible, on Friday the Arbitration Committees adjourned for one week, meeting again yesterday. In the meantime the situation was changing somewhat in Brockton. The citizens generally have begun to feel the effects of the strike. The possible scarcity of bread and butter brings people

down to plaintexts quickly. It was remembered how prosperous Brockton has been under the old scale of prices and people asked at whose door the present deadlock could be laid, after such progress in agreement had been made. The result was the general conclusion that the workmen were demanding a lot more for much, and that the employers were getting a lot less for the same. The latter part of the union has been the organization directly involved, and it has had the support of the Knights of Labor, the local assembly of that order again pledging its support to the union. The Knights of Labor have not been noticed, however, by the general officers of the order and outside pressure was brought to bear to induce the local associations to discuss the situation with the local manufacturers, and this is what is now taking place.

The real cause of trouble in the deadlock on price lists lies in the fact that the following increase of fifteen or twenty per cent. The manufacturers, whose profit is small, cannot make this increase without running behind, and the workers, who are not getting more than the committee met on Friday a speedy agreement must be reached, or else a deadlock to lasting detriment would result. The fall committee, six representatives of the manufacturers and six of the labor unions met at 10 o'clock, and in a harmonious manner discussed the situation, laid aside all existing price lists and framed a new one. The general principle was that the scale of prices for the last year be agreed upon, work might begin, and the other demands might be settled at leisure. Sessions were

"I shall welcome a settlement," he said, "as much as any one, but I regard this method of arbitration as unnatural. It cannot be right in theory or practice."

step in and regulate the vital part of your business for

for their intent to keep up the agitation; they thrive on it. They have been demanding of us an increase of 10 cents a day for the last 10 or 12 days. Our actual average profit is between 10 and 20 cents per day on each man employed. It is apparent how steadily their demands are increasing. I suppose you have heard of the strike in the coal mines. It arises from the fact that outside pressure has been brought to bear on the local communities in the line of more reasonable demands. This is what makes the situation of the coal miners different from that of the cotton pickers. The responsibility of continued agitation by the local unions. The public is not getting out of patience; they feel that prosperous times have resulted from the scale of wages paid for several years. The trouble has resulted in a permanent loss of trade. One-third of our spring business has been lost, sent over to all part of the country. They are not coming back. They are coming in to buy overalls, wearing and washing, will find drummers with samples of the "Brooklyn shoe" made elsewhere, and making sales too. Agents of other firms have been in town from the time the strike began. They are in Chattanooga and in Auburn, of Hopkinton, have taken a number, actually coming to us for recommendations."

"Have the manufacturers gained anything?" it was asked.

"Certainly. If nothing else, we have taught the unions that we have an effective organization to guard us against their tyranny, and I think the lesson will not be so soon forgotten. I think it will be time before they will come. What the final result will be I am unable to say, I cannot say. Lynn manufacturers are disgusted with arbitration, and the final judgment must be made by the courts."

forward to the day, now at hand, when both manufacturers and labor will be thoroughly organized either to

One prominent dry goods dealer said: "Our busi-

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 19.—The 8 o'clock train this morning from New-Haven brought about twenty-five men from towns in Massachusetts for the Derby Silver Company. They were escorted from the depot to the mill by Chief of Police Bradley, of Shelton, and some of his officers. Many of the strikers were armed and made considerable noise, but offered no violence.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Another strike was begun on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad here this morning, the local switchmen and firemen going out. The yards of the company in Western-ave. are filled with the strikers and their sympathizers, and as trouble is considerable many of the engines have been directed to the yards. The freight traffic is almost at a standstill.

GERARD AND HIS TWO QUIRKS.

A GREAT SCHOLAR IN HIS CUPS—NORRIS AND HORACE ECLIPSED.

BOSTON, Dec. 19. (Special).—There died in this city the other day a man who at twenty-five was a college graduate of classical education and of great intellectual ability and promise, but whose later days were those of drunkenness, wretchedness and absolute pauperism. In early life he had learned the printer's trade and was a full-time worker in the "drunk and the devil" class. He had the best bits of shame and the

walls of many a barroom have re-echoed with the

Gerard hesitated. To lose his quarter was not to be thought of.

dazzled him. A long time he considered the matter and

They took the life of Gerard lost, and Jones pocketed the two quarters. Gerard stood a moment motionless, then he broke forth by despair. Then he broke forth into a classical apothrophe for pure grief would have left Noble powerless. He bewailed the stern fate the gods allot to men. He recited the woes of Ulysses, the pangs of Penelope, the distress of the daughter of old King Aethon. He quoted the "*Aure Saura famae*" of Virgil and ran home whole gamut of the gods from Pallas Athene to Atropos, Cotto and Laechesis.

Jones was appalled. He never realized before that the woes of a quarter could cause so much suffering. Drawing forth the two coins he thrust them into Gerard's hand, saying: "Never mind, old fellow, let me lend you

Gerard was completely overcome. He grasped his

“I just,” said he, “hear me. I solemnly swear that never again will I indulge in the foolish, the pernicious, the depraved, the soul-destroying habit of gambling.”

—

WELL-KNOWN MEN BLACKBALLED

Boston, Dec. 19 (Special).—The *Evening Record* says that the new Algonquin Club has recently had a mild sensation caused by the blackballing of two well-known Boston scions. One of them is a man belonging to one of the oldest families in the city and who is highly respected both in his business and social relations. The other is not a Bostonian by birth but has become identified with the mercantile and political life of the city and

which he has fulfilled with credit to himself and satis-

in the bearing of the two men which emphasizes the singular fact that they should both fall beneath to accepting knives of the Algonquins. One is exclusively bourgeois and aristocratic, though perhaps unconsciously so. The other is the type of hearty democratic good fellowship. As the Algonquin is professedly a business men's club and makes no pretensions to social exclusiveness, the rejection of these two candidates is a puzzle to the uninitiated.